

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIII. No. 366

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HEMPY DUMPTY.
WITH NEW FEATURES.BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE EMERALD
KING.NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BUREAU
OF BARRE BLUES—BELL HELEN.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAKE.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—AFTER DARK; OR, LON-
DON BY NIGHT.BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey.—CLAUDE DUVAL—
MAGIO FLUTE.PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
23d street.—CHAMBER OF FORTUNIO—LES BAYARDS.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and
Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performances.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
THE LANCHESTER LASS.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 220 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS, BURLIQUE—GIN-NEVIE DE GLAN.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 355 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING, &c.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bovey.—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.HIBERNIAN MINSTRELS, Apollo Hall, corner of Broad-
way and 25th st.—OFF-LAIDNEY'S DIHANE.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEO. THOMAS' GRAND
PROMENADE CONCERT. Matinee at 3.MOVE CHAPEL, 29 East Twenty-ninth street.—DR. CO-
DOVA'S LECTURE, "MRS. GREENEY."HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S
MINSTRELS—"SANTA CLAUD," GIFTS, &c.HOOLEY'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—"SANTA CLAUD," GIFTS, &c.BROOKLYN ATHENAEUM, corner of Atlantic and Clin-
ton sts.—SIGNOR BLITZ. Matinee at 2.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, December 31, 1868.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated December 30.

Despatches from Constantinople announce that

the Turkish government has forwarded supplies to

Hobart Pacha. Great activity prevails in the Tur-

kish arsenals.

The Greek government, it is said, is ready to com-

ply with the Turkish ultimatum.

The Parisian press speaks hopefully of the success

of the Eastern conference.

A suppression of thirty-seven of the present num-

ber of captain generalships, governorships and

bishops of Spain has been suggested in order to

reduce expenses.

Ten thousand more troops have been forwarded to

Cuba and Porto Rico.

A large mercantile house in Manchester suspended

business on the 29th.

Mexico.

Our Mexico city letter is dated December 10. Gen-

eral Rosecrans had forwarded his letter as United

States Minister to President Juarez and he was to

have been formally received on the 11th. A grand

demonstration in favor of the independence of Cuba

took place at the theatre on the evening of the 21st,

and its annexation to Mexico was favored.

Cuba.

No authentic advices have been received from the

insurrectionary districts. A rumor was current in

Havana yesterday that General Quesada, from Nas-

saut, had landed at La Guajana with men and arms

for the revolutionists.

Porto Rico.

Late advices from this island are without news of

interest. The prisoners taken in the late rebellion

are still awaiting trial in Arembo and Aguadilla,

some 700 in number. Business is extremely dull,

and sales of all classes of importations almost par-

alyzed. An improvement is expected, however, with

the beginning of the sugar crop, now at hand.

Hayti.

Our Port au Prince letter is dated December 5. It

seems the American schooner De Hart, seized at St.

Marc as a blockade runner, was released only when

the people of Gonaves, terrified by the threat of the

English and French men-of-war to lay the town in

ashes, demanded of General Chevalier that he should

surrender her. General Domingue, the revolution-

ary President, had sent a commission to the United

States to purchase a war vessel and select an Ameri-

can crew.

St. Thomas.

St. Thomas dates are to the 19th. The English

brig Fred Clark has been entirely abandoned by her

captain and crew. None of the cargo was saved.

The Columbian is still at the bottom of the harbor,

but the divers are now confident that they will

raise her, though several attempts have

failed. One of these divers was drowned on the 17th.

They had pumped out the fore part of the ship and

were all below, without their helmets; the partition

gave way, the water rushed in, and one of the Mur-

phys failed to get out. The body was afterwards

brought up. A new Catholic church is being erected.

A fair in aid was held on the 17th, and donations

have been made by many persons of various reli-

Venezuela.

By the way of St. Thomas, December 19, we learn

that affairs remain quiet in Venezuela. Fulgar, who,

after the death of Monagas, was named Provisional

President, had been confirmed.

Miscellaneous.

Our special despatch from Indianapolis says the

Erie Railroad Company has purchased the Colum-

bus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad at a cost

of about \$20,000,000, and proposes laying a third rail

along its length, thus making the Erie Railway a

through line from Grand Rapids from New York to Chicago.

The company, it is also stated, is trying to purchase

a line from Indianapolis to St. Louis. The railroad

men of Indianapolis think of building a new through

line to New York.

The Pacific Mail Company have been sued for

\$4,024,000 by the State of California for landing 4,924

Chinese passengers without commencing for them.

The company claims that the commutation is a tax

upon commerce and unconstitutional.

The militia at Augusta, Ark., are reported fortify-

ing the town against an apprehended attack from

the people outside. The prominent citizens of the

town are confined in the jail. The cotton along the

Arkansas river, it is said, remains unpicked in con-

sequence of the negro laborers having all gone off to

join the militia.

The last rail on the Albany and Schuylkill Rail-

road, to connect Albany with Binghamton, was laid

yesterday morning. The road will be open for through

business on the 12th of January.

Moby Clark, an old Revolutionary soldier, aged

121 years, died in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday.

Sally Anderson, the negro murderer, convicted at

Richmond before a Virginia judge and released by

Judge Underwood under his decision declaring in-

competent all court officers disqualified by the four-

teenth amendment, was set free yesterday.

The Mayor, the county authorities and even General

Seymour, not knowing what to do with her.

The honor of having sent the first vessel from the

Atlantic coast to Alaska to engage in the fur seal

fisheries is claimed by New London. The bark Peru

is the vessel, and she has only recently returned.

On our triple sheet this morning will be found

some facts in relation to our grain interests, an ac-

count of the charitable institutions of New York and

other matters of general interest.

Elsewhere in our columns this morning will be

found several articles of interest, financially; among
others Senator Morton's letter on the resumption of
specie payments, and others on the same subject
from David Wadsworth, of Boston, and Treasurer Spar-ter, and the opinion of Judge Nash, of Ohio, main-
taining that if the Supreme Court decide the Legal
Tender act unconstitutional it should be considered
a political decision and therefore entitled to no re-spect. It appears that the Mrs. Augustus Dickens who
committed suicide in Chicago recently was formerly
a Miss Bertha Phillips, with whom Dickens eloped,
leaving his legal wife at home in England, where she
still lives. In Illinois, however, Dickens obtained a
divorce from her married Bertha Phillips, the
companion of his flight, who was recognized as his
wife up to the time of his death.A man named William Astback, sixty-five years
of age, killed his wife, who was fifty-seven, in Cin-
cinnati, yesterday, through jealousy, and then killed
himself.The trial of William Brooks and Charles Orme,
charged with the murder of Theodore Strothead,
near Delaware Water Gap, in September last, is pro-
ceeding in Stroudsburg, Pa.The death of Mr. Page, a member, was announced
in the Alabama Legislature yesterday, but an in-
vestigation showed that he was killed in Mississippi,
and the matter consequently says the despatch, was
dropped.The pickpockets who were hanged by a mob re-
cently in Tennessee had, it is claimed by the Vig-
ilance Committee, picked the pockets of an old man
of every cent he had.

The City.

The Board of Education held their last regular
meeting of the year last evening. The President in
his closing speech stated that during the last year
the number of pupils had increased by 11,130. The
general condition of the schools is in every way sat-
isfactory.The commuters on the line of the New Haven Rail-
road held a mass meeting at the depot in Fourth
avenue yesterday, at which Mr. Bishop, the Presi-
dent of the road, was present by invitation. The
commuters urged that the company should run way
transit at night from the city, and Mr. Bishop
urged that the commutation system was productive
of frauds and inconveniences to the company. Im-provements on both sides were promised, and the
meeting adjourned.A meeting of commercial travellers was held yester-
day at the Astor House, when it was agreed to
test the State laws relative to the license required
of travellers selling merchandise. A committee re-
ported that Attorney General Evarts had expressed
himself as opposed to the laws referred to, believ-
ing them to be obnoxious and conflicting.In the Blaisdell case yesterday, owing to a defect
in the venire, the order for a jury panel was va-
cated and another one made summoning forty-eight
jurors for the first Tuesday in January, upon which
day the case was set down for trial.The North German Lloyd's steamship America,
Captain Kargshelm, will leave Hoboken at two P. M.
to-day for Southampton and Bremen. The mails for
Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock.The steamship Columbia, Captain Van Sice, will
sail from pier No. 4 North river at three P. M. to-day
for Havana.The steamship Saragossa, Captain Ryder, of
Leary's line, will leave pier No. 8 North river at
three P. M. to-day for Charleston, S. C.The stock market yesterday was strong, with clos-
ing prices higher than those of the beginning of
the day. It was very buoyant in the middle of the
day. Gold closed at 134 1/4 a 134 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Congressman T. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y.;
General C. F. Comstock, of Syracuse; Dr. T. H. Tomlin-
son, of New Jersey; Professor E. M. Tomlinson,
of Centre, N. Y.; Paymaster M. E. Cushing, of the
United States Navy, and H. B. Norton, of Norfolk;
are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.General Kilpatrick, of the United States Army; L. G.
Estes, of North Carolina; George E. Gibson, of
Atlanta, Ga., and ex-Mayor S. D. Lawrence, of New
London, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.Mr. De Fosse, of Washington; Edward P. Boyle,
Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, and Mr. Hough-
ton, of Liverpool, are at the Duvolet House.Congressman William Windom, of Minnesota; Ger-
rit H. Smith, of Geneva; Peter Gardner, of Washing-
ton, Colorado; Thompson, of Boston; General D. W. C.
Clark, of Washington; Colonel Hildt and Colonel
Kensel, of the United States Army, and Colonel B.
H. Jinks, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth Avenue
Hotel.Congressman J. M. Ashley, of Ohio, and Asa Pack-
er, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House.The Morse Banquet—The Telegraph Jobbers
in Attendance.Yesterday we detailed a full account of the
proceedings at the dinner given to Professor
Morse. This tribute, so well merited, was
particularly appropriate at a moment when the
people of the United States are preparing to
take the great telegraphic system into their
own hands instead of trusting its fortunes to
the narrow management of a private corpora-tion. Numerous speeches followed the toasts
which were given. Very happy among them
was that of Mr. Thornton, the British Minister,
who projected telegraphic improvements for
the benefit of merchants, lovers and diplomats
quite novel and valuable if they can be carried
out. The great speech of the evening was,
however, that of Mr. Morse, who gave in detail
a history of his efforts, his trials and his suc-cesses. Tracing the homage which Europe
has frankly conceded to American talent, he
then explained the broad views which had
animated him from the inception of his great
idea. These were that the government of the
United States should be the sole owner of an
invention which so vitally affected the
general welfare. Firm in this opinion, Mr.
Morse offered it to the Treasury Depart-ment in September, 1837, when he proposed
attaching it to the Post Office Department, to
which it properly belongs. In support of this
he was not alone; the Hon. C. G. Ferris, a
member of the Committee of Commerce in
1842, reported to the committee December 30
of the same year that "no inviting are the
prospects of profit to individual enterprise
that it is a matter of serious consideration
whether the government should not, on this
account alone, seize the present opportunity of
securing to itself the regulation of a system
which, if monopolized by a private company,
might be used to the serious injury of the Post
Office Department." Mr. Morse explained why
this department did not accept his propo-sition to possess itself of the new
method of transmitting our thoughts, and
showed how narrow were the views of our
statesmen at that date—entirely opposite to
those of the great inventor, who says:—"My
earliest desires and intentions were that the
government should possess the control of such
a power as I could not but foresee was in the
telegraph." In contradistinction to these en-
larged views were those of the telegraph job-
bers who were present at the dinner, to watch
over class and local interests in opposition to
those of the people. It was advocated that
"the telegraph ought not to be under control
of a department of the government which is
at present under arrears to the government
more than three millions of dollars, and which
arrears promise to be increased for the year
ten millions of dollars." Here we have what
the keen foresight of Morse and Ferris fore-shadowed in what we have above quoted—
that is, the serious injury of the Post Office
Department by the telegraph. Thus from the
mouthpiece of the jobbers themselves we con-
vict them. The truth is, it is a matter of self-
preservation for the Post Office Department to
take charge of all the telegraph lines; for
telegraphing has become so common that it
shows the inclination of the people to use this
in preference to the long and tedious method
of letter writing. This will so reduce the re-
venues that the mail service can no longer be
carried on in its present manner.All Europe are recognizing the fact that their
telegraphic systems belong to the public, and
should be so administered that the exchange of
thought should not be forced to pay dividends
on stock issued and watered in proportion to
the pressure that any private corporation
chooses to place upon national intelligence.
England has lately very justly taken charge
of her telegraph lines, and it pays well.The fact that we have one hundred
and twenty thousand miles of wires,
and transmit annually double the amount
of messages of all Europe combined, is
only another argument for making the tele-
graph national. Civilization can never work
to its full tension in this or any other country
so long as it is in the hands of an incorporated
company. But it is proposed to turn the
greater part of our lines over to the govern-ment for forty millions of dollars—the whole
worth, perhaps, ten millions—that is to say
that a better and more complete telegraphic
system might be built for the latter sum. If
philanthropic directors and stockholders are
managing their lines for the good of the public
why do they wish to bleed us to the tune of
thirty millions of dollars? We cannot allow a
great national blessing to be dispensed by a
few individuals, who monopolize it, tell us
how far we may use it and dictate the price
we shall pay for it. So much of our national
greatness depends upon cheap telegraphing
that statesmen of broad views will not hesitate
to put their shoulders to the wheel and over-turn the present system. The banquet given
in honor of Professor Morse was very unfor-
tunately stained by the presence of telegraph
jobbers who prey upon the public wants.
The town arguments convict them, and instead
of influencing Congress, as they hope to, Con-
gress must be disgusted at the disgraceful
attempt upon this occasion to perpetuate the
telegraph monopoly.The Case Between the President Going
Out and the President Coming In.Inquisitive people, in search of knowledge,
are beginning to ask, "What is this misunder-
standing between Mr. Johnson and General
Grant, the President going out and the Presi-
dent coming in, and what is it all about?"The Italian Minister at Washington gives a
children's party, at which a daughter of Gen-
eral Grant is crowned Queen of the Banquet,
whereupon in her gracious address she nomi-
nates Master Edward Thornton, of England,
her husband, and proclaims him "The Duke of
Candies and Prince of Sugar Plums." The
President has several interesting grandchildren
in the White House, who ought to be present,
but are not, because, it is said, of the unfavor-able relations existing between grandpa and
"the man on horseback." Next, in the name
of the juveniles of the White House, a chil-
dren's party is given in the East Room, and
it is a grand affair, but General Grant's little
people are missing, because, as the gossiping
old ladies have it, "their pa don't speak to the
President, and there is no love lost between
them." Lastly, on New Year's Day, when all
the officers of the government in Washington
are expected by courtesy to pay their respects
in person to the President, "with the compli-ments of the season," it is given out that Gen-
eral Grant, with his family, has made arrange-
ments to be in the "City of Brotherly Love."
Well, then, may inquisitive people ask what
does all this mean? Since his election, too,
as the successor of Mr. Johnson, General Grant
has seized upon every chance to get away
from Washington, and the idea has prevailed
that he has been dodging about to escape the
annoyances of those buzzing gadflies and mos-quitoes, the office-seekers; but these fellows,
it is hinted, are consoling themselves with the
fallacy that General Grant's main object in
these pleasure excursions has been, and is,
and will be till the 4th of March, to keep out
of the way of Andy Johnson. On the occasion
of Lincoln's inauguration on the 4th of March,
1861, the President going out and the Presi-dent coming in, "Old Buck" and "Old Abe,"
rode up to the Capitol, side by side, in the
same barouche. That was a pleasant con-
junction of the negative and positive ele-
ments of statesmanship, and we have been
hoping for the same thing on General Grant's
inauguration. But when it every tea party in
Washington the misunderstanding between
Grant and Johnson is the leading topic among
the ladies there is reason to fear that with
the movement of the inaugural procession
of Grant to the Capitol Johnson will be
en route to Tennessee.But still the mystery roached remains
unsolved, while the question, what does all
this mean? remains unanswered. It can,
however, be answered in one word—Stanton.
That is the open sesame to a cavern of riches—
wonderful as the cave of the forty thieves.The controversy of last January and February
between Grant and Johnson in reference to
Stanton's suspension by Johnson and Grant's
appointment as Secretary of War and Stanton's
restoration by the Senate, under the Tenure
of Office law, and Grant's surrender thereupon
of the office to Stanton, which was not accord-ing to the programme of Johnson, are the
events which culminated in the fearful col-
lusion and repulsion between Grant and John-
son. Their correspondence on the subject
involves these facts:—That Johnson from the
very first supposed he was using Grant in the
War Office against Stanton, who Grant was
using Johnson; that Johnson, in the last
resort, expected Grant to hold his ground
against Stanton and against the Senate, and
says Grant promised to do this thing; that
Grant flatly says he made no such promise,
and says, furthermore, in these very words:—
"I can but regard this whole matter, from
beginning to end, as an attempt to involve me
in the resistance of law—the Southern Recon-struction laws of Congress and the Tenure of
Office law—for which you (the President) hesi-
tated to assume the responsibility in orders,
and thus to destroy my character before the
country."Reduced to plain English, Johnson in this
correspondence pronounces Grant a deceitfulfalsifier, and Grant responds that this is not so;
but that he has been only watching Johnson
and flanking him as a desperate schemer, not to
be trusted. Here, then, is the source of the
"unpleasantness" still existing between these
parties. And mark the important conse-
quences—the general rally of the leading radi-
cals to Grant and their abandonment of Chase,
the removal of Stanton, the impeachment and
trial of Johnson, the looming up of Chase,
like the morning star, in the democratic hori-
zon; the nomination of Grant as the unani-
mous and universal republican champion, the
boothwork of the Tammany Convention, the
disgust of Johnson and his final pronuncia-
mento in favor of Seymour, when he under-
took in the eleventh hour to "swing round the
circle," and the triumphant election of Grant in
the place of Johnson. Surely, after all these
things Grant ought to be satisfied and Johnson
ought to throw up the sponge, considering his
faith in the will and the judgment of the
people.We guess that the difficulty is with Grant.
A point of veracity is to him, with his sol-
dier's training, a vital matter; while Johnson,
perhaps, scans it through the green spectacles
of the politician—a medium through which
even Grant looks green. But there was a
difficulty between Grant and Butler as to a
bottle, or about Butler being corked up in a
bottle, or something of that sort. That matter
having been adjusted, why not a reconciliation
between Grant and Johnson? The Secretary
of State) who could not recollect what John-
son said or what Grant said) or Greeley
(relieved by Johnson of his Jeff Davis ball
bond) ought to step in as mediator. After all,
however, it will probably be best to leave this
suspension of relations between Grant and
Johnson just as it is; for the President com-
ing in being thus free from any entangling
alliances with the President going out will be
at perfect liberty to clear the kitchen.

The Conference and the Eastern Question.

From cable despatches which we print this
morning it will be gathered that there is now
little if any doubt that the proposed confer-
ence on the Eastern question will be held. The
official journals of Paris speak of its success
as certain. It is not said that the Ottoman
government has given its consent that a con-
ference should be held or that it is willing to
abide by its decisions. Determined to be ready
to act with vigor, if to take action be nec-
essary, it is forwarding supplies to Hobart Pacha
and his fleet, still in the Bay of Syria. In all
the Turkish arsenals the greatest activity pre-
vails. The most important announcement
comes from Vienna. According to the Presse,an influential and generally well informed
journal in that city, the Greek government is
ready to comply with the recent demands made
by Turkey. If this announcement be correct
it simplifies matters very much. If it be the
object of the congress simply to prevent war
its vocation is already gone. The congress,
in fact, is rendered unnecessary. If, how-
ever, it is the object of the great Powers to
remove the causes which have led to the
threatening aspect of affairs in the East the
congress, notwithstanding the altered attitude
of Greece, is as much a necessity as ever, and
the presumption is that it will be held. Now
that the question has been so much agitated,
and that the hopes of the Cretans have been
excited, something definite must be agreed
upon with regard to the island. The best
thing, perhaps, that could now be done would
be to grant the Cretans complete independence
and to allow them to try their hand for a time
at self-government. To this course neither
Turkey nor Greece could reasonably object.Moreover, if the great Powers agree upon this
or any course, objection on the part of either
Turkey or Greece, or both, will be unavailing.